considered it is easily in the one hand, by rejecting this was and promotify on the one hand, by rejecting this is to account should be all by passing it. Let have be a second should be all the passing it. Let have not head intermedite. The Sanator from the content had intermed that the Presidency had something to do with this measure. He know not how that he do not have the second in opposition to the migraty. It is the passing should be a named for that according to the passing should be a senator from South Carolina (Mr. Parkel) from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), from Illinois (Mr. Parkel) from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), from Illinois (Mr. Parkel) from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), from Illinois (Mr. Parkel) and himsoff. He thought he could best illustrate in the seekings of each of these Senators, with received to this matter, by reciting an amendator, it was seen to the matter, by reciting an amendator. It was seen to the matter, by reciting an amendator. It was seen to the passec, during the recess of the Legislature. The of the passec, during the recess of the Legislature. The of the passec, during the recess of the Legislature. The considerate bounds were then called company boats. On one considerate bounds were then called company beats. On one continued to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his and he count for the five justices. Toward the close of the two of the five justices. Toward the close of the two of the five justices. Toward the close of the two of the five justices and security in Capit Waters' the best whom he could recommend to fill the vacancy in the best whom he could recommend to fill the and over it. It could transmit to the fature peace, har

Mr. WEILLER. Do you apply that the feeling which, (Laughter.)
Mr. HOUSTON. No. I say that is the feeling which, doubtless is entertained by all those gentlemen who are named for the Presidency. (Laughter.)
The question recurred on Mr. Douglas's amendment to the 14th section, and it was adopted as follows:
YEAS—Mercus Adams, Aubison, Bayard, Eell. Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass. Cisvian, Bawson, Diron, Dodge, (Iswa.) bead, Brown, Butler, Cass. Cisvian, Bawson, Diron, Dodge, (Iswa.) boules, Yeans, Mason, Morton, North Pastre, Pettl. Pract. (Iswa.) Johns, O'Ron, Mason, Morton, North Pastre, Pettl. Pract. (Iswa.) Johns, (Is

NATS Mesers Allen, Chase, Everett, Fish, Scote, Houston, Sew M. Summer, Wado-18.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the section as it now stood, by adding thereto the following words: "Under "which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit "Slavery therein." He said the bill was avowedly based on the principle of leaving the question to the people to decide for themselves. He desired now to provide that there might be no difference hersafter as to the meaning of the bill, that the people had the power to protect themselves from Slavery.

elve from Slavery.

Mr. PRATT said if the object of the Senator really was to give the people full power, why did he not insert in his amendment after the word prohibit, the words "or intro-"duce?" It would then leave them the power to do

Mr. JONES (Tenn.), said the Senator either sought to perfect the bill, or embarrass it. If the amendment was adopted would the Senator vote for it? The Senator refused to answer. It was clearly an attempt to embarrass the bill, and the friends of the measure ought to vote it and all others down. and all others down. Mr. CHASE said he could not vote for the bill, but he

Mr. CHASE said he could not vote for the bill, but he had the right to move amendments, which if adopted, would render it less objectionable. He did not believe the people of the Territories could constitutionally introduce slavery, but he desired them to have the power to protect themselves from it. He had numerous other amendments to offer to the bill.

themselves from it. He had numerous other amendments to offer to the bill.

Mr. BADGER—The effect and object of the amendment was to deprive it of one helf of its force. It was to limit the power of the people to the prohibition of Slavery. Why would not the Senator sgree to give them the power to introduce as well as to prohibit? He said he would speak to morrow at length on the bill, and in its favor.

Mr. BROWN said he would ask for ten minutes at some time upon this point. He was one of those who did not believe the people of the Territories had any right to legislate to the exclusion of Slavery.

Mr. CASS said the amendment presented an important question, which would have to be met. It was the power of the people to legislate for themselves. This bill gave them that power fully, provided the Constitution allowed it. If the Constitution did not allow it then the power given by the bill was nugatory.

Mr. BUTLER said that if Congress had no power to legislate on this subject, as he believed it had not, then the people of the Territories could have no derivative power under any act of Congress.

Mr. CASS—I differ from you, in toto.

Mr. WELLER said he was opposed to the unqualified vete which this bill gives to the Governor of the Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that that matter would be attended to hereafter.

Mr. BADGER got the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

to hereafter.

Mr. BADGER got the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BISSELL from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill with the Senate's amendments, for the relief of the troops who were sufferers by the recent wreck of the steamer San Francisco.

The House concurred in two of the amendments, the other being referred to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. CRAIGE from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported resolutions authorizing a supplemental contract for certain marble for the Capitol extension. Passed.

Mr. EWING said he had received a paper from New-York signed by citizens thereof, representing that Mr. WALSH. A Member of the House, is not a citizen by birth or naturalization, and was been in Ireland. He did not wish to commit himself any further than to move a reference of the paper to the Committee on Elections, of which he (Ewing) was a member. He should be very sorry to part with his friend over the water.

Mr. WALSH.—You need not trouble yourself on that score.

score.

The paper was referred.

Mr. RAYLY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which had been referred a large number of memorials, asking a settlement of all international disputes, by arbitration, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed.

Mr. MILLSON said a few days age motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill, securing the safe transmission of the mails on railroads, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. As the Eric difficulties now seem quieted, he moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. Agreed.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to declare their readiness, if it was the pleasure of the House, to report another Deficiency bill.

ficiency bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. MEACHAM began to state his objections to the Nebrasia bill, when Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a question of order. His

Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a question of order. His point was that the genileman was not speaking to the subject before the Committee, the House having set apart the Homestead bill, as the special order. No other matter, therefore, could be debated.

Mr. WASHBURN (III.) said that last year when the Homestead bill was under consideration, every other question was discussed in Committee, according to the customary latitude of debate.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Olds) decided that inasmuch as the Homestead bill was the special order, to the exclusion of all other business, the debate must be confined to that bill.

[Here a dozen members in all directions rose—all asking

questions at the same time.]

Mr. RICHARDSON loudly called gentlemen to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that the Chair was incorrect in something he had said.

The CHAIRMAN replied, the Committee could correct

him then.

Amid general confusion. Mr. CAMPBELL appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was overruled by Ayes, 55; Noes, 85.

from the decision of the Chair, which was overruled by Ayes, 55; Noes, 85.

Mr. MEACHAM stated his objections to the Nebraska bill. There was no necessity for a safety valve for the relief of a too strong pressure of population of the States and Territories. Another reason: there were, according to the report of the Indian Commissioner in November last, only three persons in the Territory, aside from the persons employed by Government and the traders acting under licensee. Were white men, to begramsported thither to form a government, at an expense of \$400,000? The next point was, there were over forty Indian tribes in that Territory, protected by solemn treaty, which honest men were bound to respect and defend from the eneroschments of the whites. The Indian Commissioner says he has made attempts to get the Indians to make treaty for removal, but not a single tribe has consented to this. Only a few insignificant fractions have shown any disposition to part with their land. The Commissioner made them understand they were reproached for not being good mechanics, and in their feeble condition might be removed to some other place. They were taken up and planted there to remain forever, under the policy of Jackson. His heart swelled with indignation at the bare idea on. His heart swelled with indignation at the bare idea and a line was to be run through their territory. Has it come to this, that our pledges of faith are to become a repreach and byeword even among the heathen. Where will you plant the Cherokees? If you take up that tribe again, to plant its bleeding roots in sterile soil, where shall it be! If they are not safe where they now are, in what other province of Jehovah's domain can you find refage for them, from the rapacity of the white man? Bear in mind, our acts of aggression and injustice may provoke the wrath of the Eternal to pronounce a woe on true breakers, and on him that moveth his neighbor's landmarks. The fourth objection to the bill, was that it proposes to destroy the Missouri Compromise as Mr. MEACHAM stated his objections to the Nebraska

lized to make such an offering. In what public assemblage has such a disposition been expressed? What Governor of a State has recommended it, or what Legislature has instructed its Senators to vote for it? None. It you really have no authority wait until next session. It in the next Congressional elections you obtain a majority of members in favor of the bill, then pass it? Was not this a fair way of settling the question? You have heard but little remostrance. The reason is that the people are absolutely struck damb by the audicity of the proposition. They did not believe the effort would be made to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and teck refuge in their incredulity. If this bill passes, there will be raised in the North a more bitter and prolonged anti-Slavery excitement than ever. It is expected and intended that Slavery shall go into the Territory. Pass this bill and the spawn will be scattered in the stream, and the larve in the ground, from which will spring up a race of bendemen. By this act you will exhaust forever all your power to allay sectional agitation. If the Missouri Compromise shall be repealed, he believed before God that no other would ever be again madelto harmonize the clashing interests between different sections of the country, and he solemnly believed that this act will be rendered null and void.

Mr. FENTON (Mr. Meacham yielding the floor) replied ized to make such an offering. In what public assemblage

Mr. FENTON (Mr. Mescham yielding the floor) replied and void.

Mr. FENTON (Mr. Meacham yielding the floor) replied to the remarks heretofore delivered by Mr. Smith (Va.) on the subject of the New York controversy. He said, among other things, that he was not here as the defender of John Van Buren, who is respected in private and social walks of life and endeared to a large number of Democrats of New York. He stands as majestic as the towaring oak of the forest compared to the haw tree. The gentleman from Virginia might think of individual members as he chose, but it was important to apply a test to gentleman on this floor. If the gentleman applies a test to others, they may apply one to him, and he may find the Procrastean bed too short for him. He denied the right of gentlemen here or at the other end of the Avenue to apply a test. If it is to be applied they will find Softs springing up all over the North.

Mr. Fenton having exhausted the remnant of Mr. Meacham's hour, was desirous of continuing his remarks. Mr. WHEELER, however, was recognized as being entitled to the floor.

Much noise and confusion arose, some members wanting Mr. Wheeler to give Mr. Fenton fifteen minutes of his time, which Mr. Wheeler seemed disposed to do.

Questions of order were raised, and appeals taken from the decision of the Chair, and after all these things were quieted.

Mr. WHEELER then addressed the House at consider—

Mr. WHEELER then addressed the House at considerable length on the subject of New York politics, in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Smith, of Alabama. (The telegraph has only worked frem Jersey City, and that very slowly. We are, therefore, compelled to break off our report with.

ont receiving the adjournment, owing to the lateness of the bour-CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

The Whig State Convention assembled in this city to den.
The Hon. James Dixon of Hartford was chosen President. The candidates for State officers were nominated by ballot

is follows:
For footener... HENRY DUTTON of New-Haven.
For Least Governor... ALEX. H. HOLLEY of Sallabury.
For Secretary of State.. OLIVER H. PERRY of Fairfield.
For Transver... D. W. CAMP of Middletown.
For Centreller... JOHN DUNHAM of Norwich.
On the first ballot for Governor, Dutton had 98 votes, Jas.

Dixon 28, A. G. Hazzard 17, Charles Chapman 16. The candidates for Lieut Governor, Secretary and Controller are new names; two of the former candidates having declined and one died.

The resolutions adopted are in favor of a protective tariff

and internal improvements, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

RE ELECTION OF SENATOR PEARCE OF MARY-

LAND, &c.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.
The Maryland Legislature to-day reelected James A. PEARCE, United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1855. The vote stood: Pearce, 58; Judge Constable, 39. All the Temperance Delegates from Baltimore, Whigs and Democrats, voted for Pearce. There were two scattering votes. DENIS CLAUDE, Whig, was elected State Senator by 11

majority. In the House of Delegates the Prohibitory Liquor Law bill was amended, so as to prevent its going into operation until May, 1856, and requiring its approval by the direct

vote of the people.

The bark Rainbow, from Rio Janeiro January 7, arrived The bark Rainbow, from Rio Janeiro January 7, arrived here this morning. She reports the market for Four firm and the stock light. Philadelphia brands were worth \$21 \$\$\$429, and Haxall and Gallego \$24. Coffee was very firm at the following quotations: Superiors, 4[900 to 5]900; Mixed, 4[700 to 4][900; Good Firsts, 4[900 to 4][700. Maxwell, Wright & Co.'s Circular, of Jan. 2, reports an advance of 100 to 200 reis on Coffee, and holders demanding a further advance. The operations were restricted, Shipping was scarce, otherwise these prices would advance.

ance. The clearances for the year were 260,803 bags less than

ast year.
Freights were high. To Atlantic ports the quotations were \$1.20 \infty 81.20. Rosin was selling at \$7, and Lumber at \$7.5 \infty \$80\$. Exchange on Lendon, 28\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac

bark Reindeer.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed the bill chartering the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Co.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

PITTSBURGS, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1854.

The late rains have caused a considerable rise in the river, which now measures six feet in the channel, and is still rising. We may safely say that navigation is permanently open for the season. Regular packets for Cincin-

The river now measures 9; feet of water, and it is still rising. The largest steamers are receiving and discharging freight, and there is more business now doing than ever before.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.

Bostos, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, Capt. Judicins, sailed at noon to day with 70 passengers for Liverpel, and 20 for Hallfax. Among the former are Bishop ritzpatrick, of this Diocese, and the Rev. Mr. Haskins, Roman Catholic elergymen. She took but little specie.

NEW JERSEY AIR LINE RAILROAD.

TREATON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

The Air-Line Railroad bill being the order of the day, was discussed nearly the whole day. An amendment was passed the other day, in effect killing the bill; but a new section has been substituted, restoring it to its original character, by a vate of 31 to 25. character, by a vote of 31 to 25.

PAILROAD TRAVELING BETWEEN PHILADEL-PHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

The first train over the new road, avoiding the inclined planes on the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon in 15 hours through from Philadelphia. The mail train left here for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.,

THE PERHAM GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

All the orders were signed to-day, and enveloped by the Perham Committee, at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, in the presence of many of the citizens of the District of Columbia. After the orders for the principal prizes were enveloped, the whole of them were thrown on the floor and thoroughly mixed in small parcels. The whole 100,000 were then collected into a large pile preparatory to being numbered by the members of the Committee. No announcement of the prizes will be made, but the orders will be deposited at the Office of the Committee in Philadelphia, subject to the order of the shareholders. THE PERHAM GIFT ENTERPRISE.

HEAVY RAIN STORMS IN OHIO. CINCINATI, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 18
We have experienced tremendous rain storms
uring the last two days, interrupting railroad
unication. The damage has now been repaired.

MARINE AFFAIRS STEAMSHIP AFRICA AGROUND.

Yesterday morning the Africa, after lying at anchor at the South West Spit for near 40 hours in the fog, weighed anchor and undertook to make her dock at Jersey City. At about 91 o'clock, when between Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands, nearly half a mile out of her course, and about three miles from her dock, she went aground where the water is about nine feet deep at high water. She draws 19 feet of water and is firmly imbedded in the mud with her bow lifted. One of the ship's boats was immediately sent to Jersey City, and in a short time Capt. Woolsey, Superintendent of the Ferry, dispatched the ferry boat Aresseoh for the passengers. She returned just before 12 o'clock with the male, and the passengers and their baggage, and landed them at Jersey City. About 200 men were immediately sent down to aid in lightening her by sending her cargo ashore in steam tugs and lighters. No contraband goods have been discovered on board of her so far as we can learn. During the afternoon, yesterday. 130 cases of the Africa's cargo were put on board of a steam tog and conveyed to Jersey City. Two schooners were put alongside of her and loaded. The Africa had about 3,000 cases on board, making about 100 tuns cargo. It was believed that thus relieved she might be got off by the power of two steam tugs; and an effort was to be made at 10 o'clock last night to get her off. At midnight, however, she had not reached her dock.

THE FOG. The fog prevailed yesterday almost as hadly as the day

before but except the accident to the Africa, nothing sorions occurred. The steamships Franklin, for Havre, an chored at Quarantine, and the Philadelphia, for New Orleans, anchored in the North River in consequence.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Overwhelming Majority in favor of the Canals.

THE RETURNS.

The Special Election to decide whether the Erie Canal Enlargement should proceed and the lateral Capals be finished, was held yesterday. There was very little excitement, and a light vote was the result. Yet the verdict is none the less emphatic. The men who feel an abiding interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State came up and so effectually settled the question that there can be no further excuse for dodging and delay. In this City the day was stormy and the mud deep ; in deed, we nearly had navigable canals in all our principal streets. Only about one fifth of the full vote was given. There were few incidents worthy of notice. The most painful was the sudden death of Mr. Walter Welsh. late of No. 25 Mott st., who was an Inspector at the Election Pell of the Fifth District of the Pourtsenth Ward, while attending to his duties. A physician was sent for, but before his arrival Mr. Welsh had breathed his last. He was a native of New York, 49 years of age. He for about a year past had been troubled with palpitation of the heart. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the

ease of the heart. In Brooklyn, the polls were very alimly attended, and in none of the Districts was the full vote cast. There appeared to be very little interest taken in the question at issue, and consequently there was no excitement. The vote prom Our Own Correspondent however was largely in favor of the canal.

body and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from dis-

NEW-YORK COUNTY .- [Complete] 73..... 232 V..... 437 87..... 85..... 170 113..... 299 252 139 87 215 128 276 128 276 112 241 54 752 152 540 XV..... XVII..... 759 79..... 95...... 148 144...... 214 XXI..... 371 68...... 303 46..... 180 XXII..... 226 Total...... 10,141 2346....... 7795 KINGS COUNTY .- [Complete.]

KINGS COUNTY.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

For Amen Iment. Against Amendment. Maj. For

1. 277 4. 273

210 23. 187

490 II..... 210 14..... 27 547 56 405 19 1151 34 319 V..... 4..... 111 IX..... 103 6.... X...... 925 XI..... 601 32 256..... 5037 Total......5293 I..... 476 39..... 245 II..... 284 25..... 352 121...... 1016 Against Maj. For 14..... 27 Green Point..... 94 New Utrecht...... 17 Gravesend..... 58

9..... 47 Flatlands..... 56 Flatbush 67 Total..... 380 446......6364 Total Kings Co....6810 THE STATE. Syracuse. 2,882 Oswego. 2,516 Buffalo (4 W'ds to hear fm.) 10,250 1.170 7,135 477 414 | Brockport | Genesco | Lima | Avon | 2,977 | Auburn | 678 | Herkimer | 199 | Little Falls | 509 | Calculation | 509 | Calcula

Little Fails 509
Schenectady Troy Hudson
Poughkeepsie 621 Total.....36,081

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854. It is now above seventy days since the commence-

ment of the Session of Congress-the aggregate pay of the members exceeds \$163,000, and not one single act of public importance has yet been passed. Both Houses are largely Democratic, and we have a Democratic Administration making loud professions of industry and economy. In the House, three or four weeks of legislative labor were expended upon the Deficiency bill, and after perfecting it, the bill was repudiated and rejected, and in order to render the month's work valueless, it was condemned beyond the reach of Congressional resurrection. The history o

this bill is instructive and suggestive. In the first place, the President, in his Message, in terdicted all appropriations for Harbor and River Im provements—he had never seen a Western river or Lake Harbor, and intimated that all such improve ments were contrary to the Resolutions of '98. In the second place, it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each Congress, to report to the House the necessary appropriations to keep the wheels of Government in motion, and to continue and complete the public works, where previous appropriations have been expended and are insufficient. and to furnish the House with estimates for the same. This duty the Secretary of the Treasury performed, recommending appropriations for the completion of certain Custom-Houses and Marine Hospitals, out West and elsewhere. And upon this report and estimates of the Secretary, the House Committee of Ways and Means predicate what is called the Deficiency

Now the present Ways and Means Committee, with Mr. Alabama Houston for Chairman, and Mr. New-Hampshire Hibbard for the Executive mouth-piece, framed their Deficiency Bill in accordance with the spirit and intent of the President's message, and excluded all appropriations for the completion of West-ern Custom-Houses and Hospitals. For of what use

ern Custom-Houses and Hospitals. For of what use are Custom-Houses and Hospitals for sick sailors out West, if tunnage duties, under State regulations, are to be adopted? Of what use, if our Lake harbors and rivers are to be obstructed and blockaded by State Revenue officers and toll-gatherers?

The People's House of Representatives, however, did not concur with the President nor with the Ways and Means Committee, and amended the Deficiency bill by adding thereto appropriations for the completion of our Western Custom-Houses, Marine Hospitals, and other National works; and this labor of amendand other National works; and this labor of amendment was long protracted by the interposition of all ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment was long protracted by the interposition of all ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment was long protracted by the interposition of all ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment would not hesitate to by ruthless hands upon the ment was long protracted by the interposition of all

amended was put upon its final passage, and lost. A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table was then adopted by a vote of SS to SS; so that table was then adopted by a vote of SS to SS: so that the Ways and Means Committee must begin their work de novo. You will observe that there were some fifty absentees—all drawing their eight dollars per day, but when called upon to approve of a whole month's work, they were non intention. The defeat of this bill produced much excitement, and there is an apparent want of conciliatory feeling among the members, and which is not likely to be improved by "coming events."

The indications are daily becoming stronger and more conclusive that the infamous Nebraska bill will be arrested in the House—indeed, I feel confident it cannot pass the House in its present form. Those who were its warmest supporters, as first reported, all unite in regretting its introduction, and very many boldly and openly denounce it and the author thereof. Public opinion is beginning to be heard from the rural dispense.

opinion is b ginning to be heard from the rural dis-tricts, and "Extra Billy" will find a crowd who will join Mr. Hughes in dodging behind their constituents. The Administration and its bullies will learn that offen-sive and imperious dictation will be submitted to by

one but slaves.

The introduction into Congress of this perfidious pro-Slavery bill—the discussion and agitation that it has and will continue to create—the defeat of the Deficiency Bill, after a month's annoying labor upon it, and the bad feeling it has occasioned—the Gadsden Treaty with Santa Anna, with the greedy and rival claimants for the plunder it proposes to distribute— the intrigues of Cussing and counter plottings of MARCY, with an inefficient and incompetent Executive, in whom no one has any abiding confidence—all these and other troubles, difficulties and outrages in contemplation, present a gloomy prospect for useful legisla-tion, and for the tranquillity, prosperity and honor of the country.

THE NEB-RASCAL BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Tuesday, F. 14, 1854. Massachusetts feels mean at this critical The world has been listening to hear what she would say, but has heard only silence. What is the reason? Massachusetts is rather blase, exhausted, used up in petitioning, protesting and resolving against the unappeasable voracity and unending aggressions of the negro-driving power. No State has talked more or better, but now when an occasion has arrived for her loudest talk, she is not, within herself, in the happiest mood to talk. Just now, particularly, all talk on this subject is distasteful to us, because our biggest demigod got poisoned to death in attempting to sop the Southern Cerberus. He had protested, petitioned, resolved-had led us in piling Pelion upon Ossa of remonstrance, till, when we were looking for him to hurl down the accumulated mountains, with live thunderbolts, upon Slavery's meanest, fellest brat-the Fugitive Slave Bill, we saw him turn a somerset, one March morning, and go to feeding the bloody-chapped dog in a surprising and marvelous manner. What could we do? He was our demigod. We calmed down, followed him humblycauda demissa-hoped to see him at the helm of the Union which he taught us he had saved by his lofty tumble. We doomed cart loads of anti-Slavery resolutions to the eternal garret of oblivion. and really hoped, by virtue of the dear compromise not and really hoped, by virtue of the dear compromise not to hear anything of them while we enjoyed dignified offices and much honor under the Presidency of the demigod. Alas! our demigod died broken hearted! Not a vote had he for the whole burnt sacrifice of our poor conquered New-England prejudices!—aye—for those prejudices which had been our pride and our glory—our granite home birth-right—all that we had not squandered of the inheritance from our Puritan fathers, and, in fact, about all of it that was worth saving. All sold and gone for so much contempt! We felt sad, dejected, mean. The only consolation for us was that the eternal garret of oblivion would keep safe the cartloads of anti-Slavery resolutions and remonwas that the eternal garret of oblivion would keep sate
the cartloads of anti-Slavery resolutions and remonstrances committed to it in the name of the dear compromise. Hereafter we could not fight Slavery nor
feed it. Not feed it, for there was the dead, murdered
demigod—not fight it, for yonder were the ashes of our
conquered prejudices, and the never-to-be-disturbed
resolutions in the garret. But the dreadful wound has

resolutions in the garret. But the dreadful wound has been torn open. There is no place for peace or silence. The truth is, Massachusetts is moved. She must speak or die. Her newspaper-reading masses are thoroughly indignant—both sides of the wrecked Coalition and the whole Whig party. Hunker and Progressive. The reluctant spirit I have above feebly attempted to describe belongs only to the old mouth-pieces. They were deggedly determined to hold their peace till Everett had spoken. He has spoken—gently as a sucking dove, to be sure, but audibly and intelligibly, against the rascality. Now, there is nothing to resist the rising storm. The Free-Soilers, whose vocation and life it is to agitate this very question, and whose experience with the soft. Democracy does not incline them to mince matters, will have their State Convention day after to-morrow in Fancuil Hall. They have offered to give up the ground in favor of a general Convention, irrespective of party, but this did not suit the vention, irrespective of party, but this did not suit the Whigs, and Cushing has crushed the poor Democrats. The Whigs have decided on a great meeting, irrespective of parties, on their own hook, next week. This is necessary, and it will have to be something of a thunder-shower to prevent the State from going bodily into the Free-Soil organization. Aside from State Central Committees and candidates for party favor, there is not to be found a handful of men in Massachusetts who are not ready to take their oaths, that, if the Compromise not ready to take their oatis, that, if the Compromise of 1820 is repealed, that of 1850 (at least so far as slave-hunting is concerned) shall follow it. They will not only do this, but go for distributing all unoccupied public territory to actual settlers, so that Freedom shall forestall Slavery, not only north of the old Compromise line, but south of it. Their indignation will take the most practical shape. Boston will not surrender another Sins.

The announcement last week that Theodore Parker would preach a "Sermon of Nebraska" in the Music

would preach a "Sermon of Nebraska" in the Music Hall, on Sunday, crowded that capacions edifice. The free parson did preach what it would have done the conspirators at Washington good to hear. In his dry way, he reviewed the history of Slavery's aggressions, and scorched the political parties with a very impartial application of the actual cautery. The Whigs he characterized as the party of money got, conservative re-sponsibility; the dollar was their god; its mark their cross. The Democrats he characterized as the party of money to be got: their god was not the dollar, but the desire of it. Both parties agreed in having no other gods nor any higher law; hence they both compro-mised with the Slave power, which, through them, ruled the country, having nine times gained its unrighteous demands, and never failed but once. It was now demanding a tenth favor, and northern candidates for the Presidency were making haste to bind the victim for the sacrifice. He had an aptillustration of the way in which Slavery now makes Presidents: It is by transubstantiation, as a Romish priest converts an ordinary baker's wafer into a god. When we want a President, the South takes a piece of dough and makes one. Douglas is putting the Southern emptyings into his dough for 1856. Whether it will rise to the White House, repains to be same. The whole sermon as now demanding a tenth favor, and northern co House, remains to be seen. The whole sermon, as written, was not preached, but what was preached written, was not preached, but what was preached w it one of Mr. Parker's happiest was sufficient to show it one of Mr. Parker's happiest efforts. It will soon appear in print, and will make a mark as deep as that on Webster. To me its graphic and over-true history of the past victories of Slavery was almost disheartening. If the next fifty years are to answer to the last where shall we be in 1904? God be thanked that people are always better than their laws, and that Legislatures, Courts and effice-holders are not the only powers in Society? By the time some other "little giant" shall get Slavery admitted into all the Free States, perhaps we shall have some means of so concentrating the light of civilization on the face of a proprietor of human bones and sinews on the face of a proprietor of human bones and sinews as to raise a blush.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE MOVING-NO EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1854.

The opponents of the Nebraska outrage held a regular waker of a meeting in the City Hall last evening. Although waker of a meeting in the City Hall and evening. Annough but a short notice was given, yet at an early hour the hall was crowded to its utmost tension with the hard-working artisans and mechanics of this vicinity. The Hon William Plummer of Epping, who was a mem-

ber from this State of the Congress of 1820, was present, and addressed the meeting with powerful effect. He gave a concise but graphic sketch of the sayings and doings of that body touching the admission of Missouri, and the origin of the compromises by which she was admitted into the Union as a slave State, while all north of 36° 30' was solemnly piedged to freedom. This piedge or proviso he held as sacred as the Constitution and thought the spirit which would trample upon the former for self-aggrandize-ment, would not hesitate to lay ruthless hands upon the

mentary tactics. The work being finished, the bill as forbearance of the North, and tartly marked the encroachments of the slave power upon the North ever since the ad prion of the Federal Constitution. He referred with crushing indignation to the Northern doughfaces who, for Executive crumbs and Administration emoluments, had from time to time sold themselves soul and body to

Mr Plummer was followed by some of our own citizens. who, incited with indignation at this wicked derive of Douglas and the Pierce Administration, spoke as with the gift of tengues being fired with an eloquence not all

David Cross, Geo. W. Flanders and Daniel Clark, Esqs. each made powerful appeals to the people to arise in their indignation and rebuke the bold projectors of this gigantic

indignation and rebuke the bold projectors of this gigantic frand apon justice and humanity.

The latter gentleman, at the opening of his remarks, hung up to the gaze of the eager multitude, a large map of the United States, with the Territory of Nebraska and State of Ohio, overlaid with colored paper, showing the extent, locality and comparative size of this domain which northern Presidential schemes would throw open to Slavery. Mr. Clark went into a concise history of this territory, and showed conclusively that the slave power had no just claim upon it. In the course of his eloquent and highly appropriate remarks, he made a casual allusion to the pulpit; one of which (the Franklin'st orthodex, the Rev. Samuel Bartlett,) spoke out in thunder tones in startling rebuke of this naked invention of political aspirants last Sabbath morning, which allusion brought down the house with tremer dous applause. This must have been gratifying to Mr. Eartlett, who was present, and who, by his bold denunciation of wrong in high places, has subjected himself to the

ire of some of his Democratic parishioners.

Mr. Bartlett was nephew of the late Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, former member of Congress from this State, and who for many years stood at the head-of the New Hamp-shire bar, and he has proved himself worthy of so dis-

tinguished an ancestry.

There is to be another meeting at Concord this evening, and soon another at Nashua, so, you see, New-Hampshire is beginning to awake from her slumber of ages, and shake

off the cobwebs of old parties.

Very many Democrats openly protest against this Nebraska swindle in this city and State, and will, if need be, speak out in good time upon it.

J. L. K.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Present, Commissioner Benedict, President, and ferty one others. After the reading of the minutes, the following nominations were received from the School officers:

officers:

Sigh Ward-Timothy Brennan, Trustee, vice R. Lockwood, resigned; George Pearson, Trustee, vice resigned;

Trustee, vice Will, Ward-Charles Piace, Trustee, vice Will, M. Macy, resigned;
Will, Anderson, Trustee, vice John Gray, resigned; Will, Jones, Jr.,

Trustee, vice Jehn J. Hill, resigned;
Fourtenth Ward-John A. McLaughlin, Trustee, vice H. P. West,

Trustee, vice John J. Hill, resigned
Fourteenth Ward—John A. McLaughlin. Trustee, vice H. P. West,
resigned.
The man description of the state of the

tee on Supplies.

From S. D. Moulton, a Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward. From S. D. Moulton, a Trustee in the Ninetsenth Ward, protesting against an increase of the salaries of teachers in that Ward. To Committee on Salaries.

From Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia, proposing to furnish Baldwin's Gazetteer to the schools at \$3 per copy. To Committee on School Books.

From William Oland Bourne, inviting the Board to attend his lecture at Hope Chapel, to morrow (Thursday) evening. Subject—"The American Laborer as an Artifact." Accepted.

evening. Subject—The American Laborer as an Artist." Accepted.

From Herr Driesbach, inviting the members to visit his collection of animals on exhibition in Broadway, near Antheny st. Accepted.

Reports—Of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, recommending appropriation of \$10,000, Adopted.

Of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending appropriation of \$2,000. Adopted.

Of the same, asking an increase of salaries of teachers in the Female Normal School. A resolution increasing the salary of the Principal to \$300, of the male teachers to \$250, and of the female teachers to \$250, and of the \$250, and of the female teachers to \$250, and of the female t

at the Hall of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee, recommending appropriations of \$1,500 for salary of the City Superintendent, and \$5,000 for incidental expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Of the same, with estimate of the amount of money required for the payments of the Board, on the lat of March.

\$5.000 for incidental expenses of the Board. Adopted.
Of the same, with estimate of the amount of money required for the payments of the Board, on the 1st of March. Adopted.
Of the Committee on New Schools, recommending the organization of a new school, in the vicinity of the Ninthay, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second sts., in the Twentieth Ward. Adopted.
Of the Committee on Repairs, recommending appropriation of \$7025 for alterations at Ward Schools No. 33, in Thirty diffi-st, in the Twentieth Ward. Adopted.
Of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, recommending appropriation of \$7020 for driving piles, &c., at the site of the new Primary School in Nineteenth st, in the Eighteenth Ward. Adopted.
Of the Scheet Committee on amendments to the School lar, resemmending a few amendments of minor importance. Laid on the table to be printed.
Of the Special Committee on City Superintendence, recommending a plan of visitation for all the schools. Laid on the table to be printed.
Resolutions—By Mr. Waterbury, relative to the manner of publi-shing the School law in the manual. Adopted.
By 1st. Hibbard—That the propriety of designating the schools under the care of this Board as "Public Schools" be referred to the Special Committee appointed this evening. Adopted.
By Mr. Phillips—That the subject of the expediency of limiting the number of scholars who shall attend each department of the Common Schools of this City be referred to the Committee on By Laws. Adopted.
By Mr. De Peyster—That the subject of employing additional help in the office of the Citer be referred to the Finance Committee, with power. Adopted.
By Mr. McCloskey—That the Clerk be referred to the Finance Committee, with power. Adopted.
By Mr. Waterbury—That it be referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to examine and report whether the term of office of William Monteith as Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to prepare and report whether the term of office of William Monteith as Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRLS INDUSTRIAL

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCHOOL.

The first anniversary of the Girl's Industrial School, established by an association of ladies at No. 118 avenue D. took place on Tuesday evening at Hope Chapel. Considering the unfavorable state of the weather, there was edering the unlavorable state of the weather, there was quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. Charles Butlen presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Holdich. Addresses were delivered by Theodore Szdewick, the Rev. T. L. Cutler, the Hon. H. J. Raymond, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq. and Mr. Cook.

The annual report was read by Mr. H. J. Raymond, from which the following is an extract:

Fubile attention was first directed to the condition of vagrant children in this City by the police reports of 1840, by which it appeared that there were growing up more than 19,000 children, nearly one-half of whom were little girls, entirely without the pule of education or religions influences, and who gained a precurious subsistence by beggary and their. The first effort made exclusively for vagrangirs, was the opening of a Sanday meeting in the Eleventh Ward. It was soon found, however, that this translent good was almost recoveries to counterset the evil influences of the week of disease by bergary and theft. The first effort made exclusively for variant gris, was the opening of a Sanday meeting in the Eleventh Ward. It was soon found, however, that this transient good was almost powerless to counteract the evil influences of the week of idlences and vegracy, and that no attempt at moral reforms could be successful, unless accompanied by some amelioration of their outward condition. The Girle Industrial School was accordingly organized, and within three weeks after it was first proposed, they had hired an

FERRY INDIGNATION MEETING.

An immense number of the most respectable and influen-tial citizens met at the Odeon, in Williamsburgh, last even-

ing, to consider the subject of the ferry communication with w York. There were not less than two thousand present. The meeting was organized by calling Ald. NESETT, of the Third Ward, to the chair. James Hever, Jesse Hos-LEY, JACOB L. FENN, JOHN B. COIT and EDWIN S. RALPHS were appointed Vice-Presidents, and R. M. Corr,

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the call, and read a petition which had been drawn up for presentation

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the call, and read a petition which had been drawn up for presentation to the Common Council of New-York, requesting it to cause an investigation to be made into the management of the Williamsburgh Ferry Company, for the purpose of reforming abuses therein existing, and to cause the Company to place boats of sufficient number and size on the ferrice to insure a safe and comfortable conveyance.

A Committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

JACOR L. FENN, Esq., being called on to address the meeting, said: A stranger would ask why is it that we have come together in such numbers and for such a purpose. A short acquaintance with the difficulties continually experienced at the ferrice by our citizens would explain the cause. We can surely expect some relief from the New-York Common Council. There are persons in that body who have suffered from the evils of which we complain. He had heard that the Ferry Company had defied the efforts of the people—making great calculations on their dollars. The citizens of Williamsburgh are a forbearing people, or they would have taken the matter in their own hands ere this. The boats has been described as between a horse boat and a steamboat. The members of the Company are said to be men of the highest standing, but their acts have shown them to be of the meanest class. They may be members of churches, but they have forgotten one great principle—"Deunited in their acts have shown them to be of the meanest class. They may be members of churches, but they have forgotten one great principle—"Deunited others as you would have them do unto you." It is said the Company have not made anything, notwithstanding the very high rates. How is it that the Ferry Companies of our sister Cities are enabled to run such splendid palaces! The charter and terms of the lease have been broken. The interests of the mechanic and workingman demand that they should commute mouthly at the rate of \$12. There is a gen

resolutions drawn up by the Committee, which were adopted.

Messrs. J. H. Isaacson and J. Hull set forth in forcible language the sufferings of all who were compelled to cross the ferries daily, and the effects on the growth of the city.

Mr. Washington L. Gilroy was in favor of decided measures. He proposed that measures should be taken for an opposition ferry. He had authority for anying that the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, are willing to establish a ferry, if proper countenance was given them.

Dr. McFarlian and a Mr. Higginsoffon followed with some remarks.

Dr. McFarlan and a Mr. Higgisbotton followed with some remarks.

S. Waterman, Esq., exposed the trickery of the Ferry Company. Among others, the plan of laying up boats for repairs at an expense of \$5, thereby saving some \$25, the expense of running them.

Joseph Boughton, Esq., reviewed the history of the ferry iniquities for a long period. He had satisfied himself of the fact, that the Company had forfeited the contract, and that it would be declared null by any Court of Equity. He was obliged to make arrangement for leaving the city, in consequence of the outrageous management of the ferries.

The resolutions which had been adopted, being considered too tame in their spirit, a new committee was appointed to draft resolutions of a more energetic character. The following were presented and adopted, in place of the former:

former:

Reclecd, That the people of Williamsburgh assembled to consider and act on the grievances which they have labored under for five years at the hands of the Peckselip and Williamsburgh Farry Company, do declare that they believe that their charter and franchise privileges have been forfeited; and, therefore, resolve that a Committee of Three from each Ward be appointed to present the case

place the ferry accommodations on a process of the meeting, that an opposition ferry is needed to counteract the inveterate abuses growing from monopoly. Resolved, That said Committee have power to pledge the support of the people of Williamshargh to any Company that will run a ferry between our dities giving proper accommodations; and in retrherance of said service, they hereby instruct said Committee to invite the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn to establish said opnosition ferry.

position ferry.

The following was adopted, and referred for the consideration of the Committee:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous wish of this meeting, that if the Union Ferry Company desire it, Mr. Waterman be requested to one negotistion with said Company for water privileges at the foot of South Eighth-et; the besis to run to Roosevell-st, Wall-st, or to

The committee appointed in accordance with said resolutions are as follows: Mesers. S. Waterman, Major Braisted, Dr. McFarland, J. C. Gaudar, James Nolan, E. S. Ralphs, G. B. McGrath, J. Hull. The Chairman and Secretary were also added to the committee.

At the out door meeting, Mr. J. WILSON, presided; Mr. J. W. Braisted was appointed Vice President, and Brais. W. Wilson Secretary. Addresses were made by Mark A. Wilks, D. Northrup, J. L. Fenn, S. Waterman and others.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John W. Daviz, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Territory of

Pre 200.

David Meriwether, of Kentucky, to be Governor of the Territory

f New-Mexico.

Francis Huebschmaun. of Wiscosin, to be Superintendent of
Francis Huebschmaun. Superintendency, vice E. Marray. removed.

Affired Cumming, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of Indian
Affairs in the Central Superintendency, vice D. D. Mitchell, removed.

Affired Comming, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Central Superintendency, rice D. D. Michaell, removed.

Edward A. Bedell, of Illinois, to be agent for the Indians in Utah, vice Jacob H. Holeman removed.

Bavid E. Herriman, of Indiana, to be Agent for the Chippewas, vice John S. Watrous removed.

Henry C. Gilbert of Michigan, to be Agent for the Indians in Michigan, vice William Sprayes, removed.

Edmund A. Graves, to be Agent for the Indians in New Mexico, vice Michael Steck, removed.

Andrew J. Dorn of Missouri to be Agent for the Osage, Senocas, Cungava, and Shas neces, vice William J. J. Morrow, removed.

Sambel H. Cubert of Oregon, to be Agent for the Indians in Oregon, vice A. Shaner, removed.

John W. Whithield, of Tensesse, to be Agent for the Pottawalomics and Ranza, vice Francis W. Los, resigned.

Daniel Vanderelloe, of Kestucky, to be Agent for the Rickapoes, lewas Race and Fozes, of Missouri, vice William P. Richardson, removed.

Affred A. Veughan, of Missouri, to be Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri, vice Robert B. Lambellin, removed.

Robert H. Thompsen, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Indians in Oregon, vice E. A. Starling, removed.

Benjamin F. Robinson, of Missouri, to be Agent for the Shawacea, Mannees. Stockbridges, and others, vice Thomas Mosely, F., removed.

Ell Moore, of New Jersey, to be Agent for the Wesa, Piankeshawa, Raskashian and other Indians, vice Asbury W. Cofee, removed.

Richard G. Murphy, of Illinois, to be Agent for the Siouz, of Missouria, vice Nathaniel McLean, removed.

TRAGIDY AT OAKLANDS.—We learn that Dr. Conn, of Oaklands Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was shot and mortelly wounded, as he was entering his office on Friday last. It appears that a difficulty had for some time existed between Dr. Conn and a man named Johnson, formerly an agent of the Railroad Company, growing out of the alleged improper intinacy of Dr. Conn with Johnson's wife. Several angry and exciting altercations had occurred between Conn and Johnson, and it is said Johnson had threatened to shoot Conn if he did not leave Oaklands. On Friday, as Conn was turning the key in his office door, he fell mortally wounded by, it is supposed, a wire cartridge from a shot gun. The shot entered one of his jaws, just below the ear, and passed out at the back of his head. He lived about three hours after he fell. No witness has appeared who saw the act of shooting, but Johnson was immediately arrested. A double barrelled shot gun, with one barrel loaded, the other having been freehly discharged, was found in his house. He is supposed to have shot from his window at Conn. Johnson has been placed in jail at Cumberland.

The bark Tally Ho, Capt. Yarrington, will sail from Beston, 19th inst., for Cape de Verds. Letters for persons on board any Government vessels attached to the African Squadron will be forwarded if sent to the Navy Agency, No. 15 Deane-st. Boston, (inland postage to be propald,) previous to the 18th inst.